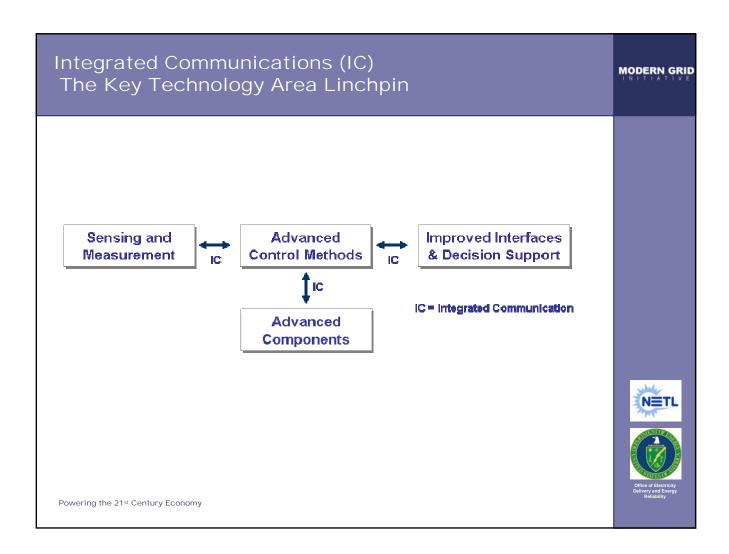


Summarize the Key Technology Areas Review study results to date Receive your feedback Powering the 21th Century Economy

Integrated Communications (IC) Advanced Components (AC) Sensing & Measurement (SM) Advanced Control Methods (ACM) Improved Interfaces and Decision Support (DS) Powering the 21⁻⁴ Century Economy MODERN GRID For a service of the service

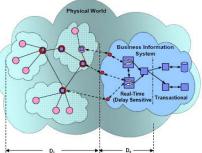


Integrated Communications (IC): Overview

MODERN GRID

An effective, fully-integrated communications infrastructure is an essential component of the modern grid:

- IC creates a dynamic, interactive "mega-infrastructure" for real-time information and power exchange
- IC allows the various intelligent electronic devices (smart meters, control centers, power electronic controllers, protection devices) and users to interact as an integrated system



NETL



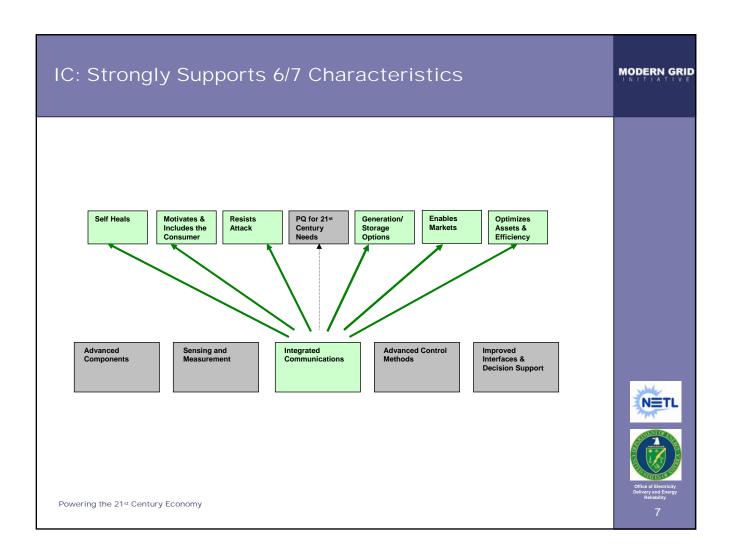
IC: Key Requirements and Examples

MODERN GRID

- Open universal communication standards to enable information to be understood by a wide assortment of senders and receivers (e.g. CIM, IEEE P1901, IEC 61850...)
- Appropriate media to enable information to be transmitted accurately, securely and with the required throughput. Media examples include:
 - Powerline communications (PLC and BPL)
 - Wireless (WiFi, WiMAX, 800 MHz, ,Satellite, Microwave...)
 - OPGW
 - Fiber
 - Land lines
- Hybrid combinations of the above media, having differing capabilities, will be needed

NETL





IC: Observed Gap

MODERN GRID

- Slow standards development process
- Stranded investment concerns limit deployment
- Little visibility of competing technologies
- Lack of an industry vision for IC, with such criteria as:
 - Ubiquity All potential users can take advantage of the infrastructures
 - Integrity Infrastructure noticeable only when it ceases to function effectively
 - Ease of use Logical, consistent and intuitive ("plug and play") rules
 - Cost effectiveness Value provided is consistent with cost
 - **Standards** Basic elements are clearly defined and stable over time
 - Openness Public infrastructure available to all on a nondiscriminatory basis
 - **Security** Infrastructure can be used without fear of interference from others
 - Applicability Bandwidth will support present and future functions





IC: Gap Closure Benefits

MODERN GRID

- Achievement of the modern grid vision is fully dependent on integrated communication technologies
- Huge opportunity in reliability, quality, security, economy, safety, efficiency and environmental performance
- Standards will allow continuing development and effective deployment of communication infrastructure and other technologies
- Visibility of communication options and the benefits to users and investors will stimulate penetration and eliminate stranded investment concerns
- Deep penetration (demand) will drive prices down



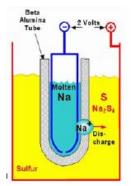


Advanced Components (AC): Overview

MODERN GRID

Advanced Component devices play an active role in determining the electrical behavior of the grid.

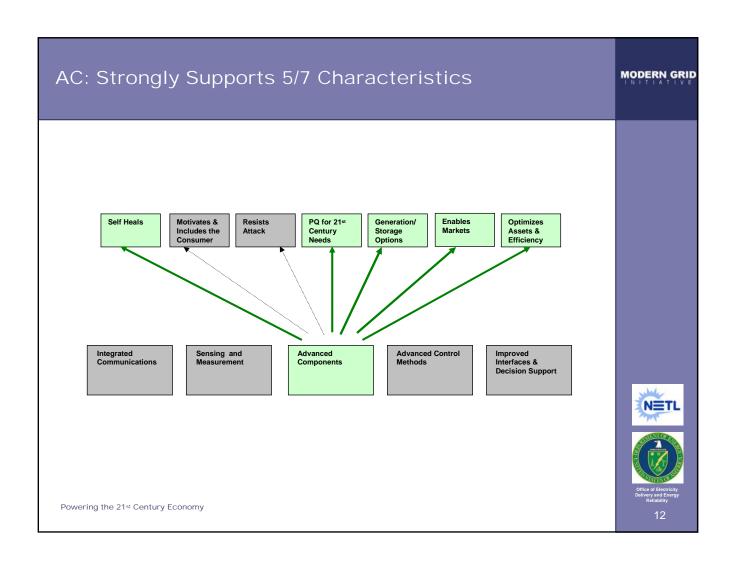
The grid of the future will employ a wide variety of new components. These Advanced Components apply fundamental gains in materials and chemistry, superconductivity, microelectronics, and power electronics.







Superconducting transmission cable Superconducting rotating machines Fault current limiters Composite conductors Next generation FACTS/PQ devices Advanced distributed generation and energy storage Powering the 21™ Century Economy



AC: Observed Gap

MODERN GRID

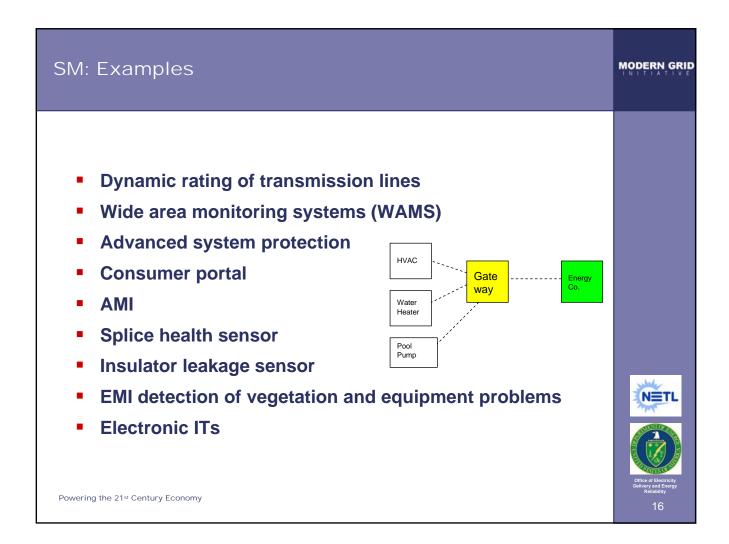
- While progress has been made in virtually every area, massive investment is still needed to reach the desired state
- Today's components are mostly the same as those employed over the past half century or more
 - Power electronics have not been developed or employed in sufficient scale to drive down cost
 - New energy storage technologies are still in the early stage of deployment
 - Superconductivity for generation, storage, stability and power transfer has not been developed for practical application on a large scale

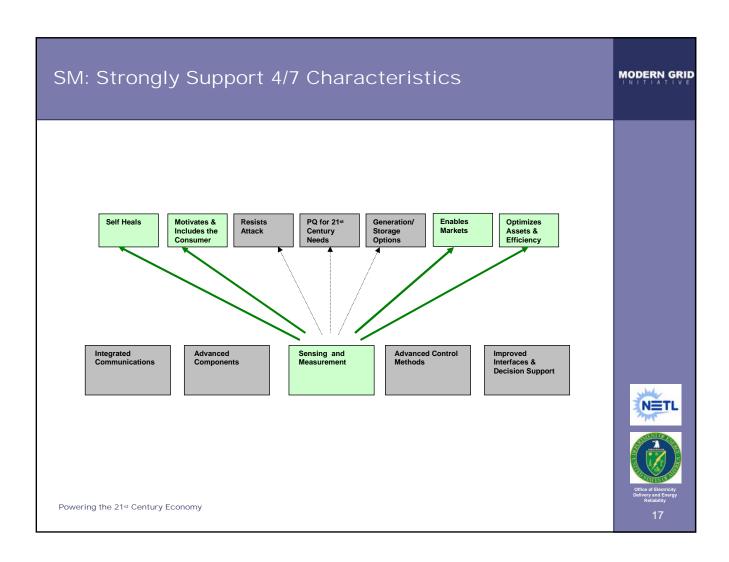




- Huge opportunity for improved reliability, quality, security, economy, safety, efficiency and environmental performance - US takes the lead in a number of critical development areas - Government demonstrates support of US Energy Policy Powering the 21⁴ Century Economy MODERN GRID M

Sensing and Measurement (SM): Overview **MODERN GRID** New digital metering technologies including two-way communications: supporting a variety of inputs (pricing signals, time of day tariff, etc.) and outputs (real-time consumption data, PQ, etc) and including the ability to remotely disconnect loads Interfaces with generators, grid operators, and customer portals: enhancing grid measurements, providing outage detection, eliminating meter estimations, providing energy theft protection, and enabling consumer choice and Demand Response Advanced sensing and measurement devices and techniques: assessing the state and condition of grid NETL elements, establishing their capacity and failure probability in real-time, and providing the basis for advanced system protection Powering the 21st Century Economy





Measurements Still a long way from each consumer having a communicating digital meter (portal) Development activity underway (EPRI, CERTS, CEC...) Sensing Still a long way from broad deployment of low cost advanced sensors to determine status, health and capacity of grid elements (components, circuits, systems) in real time Development activity underway in such area as EMI analysis and dynamic circuit rating PMUs now being integrated with standard relay packages

SM: Gap Closure Benefits New electricity markets flourish Huge increase in knowledge of grid conditions Better planning and asset management New tools for operations (Demand Response) Consumer empowerment and involvement Huge opportunity in reliability, quality, security, economy, safety, efficiency and environmental performance Bottom Line: a modern grid can't be built on a century-old measurement technology Powering the 214 Century Economy

Advanced Control Methods (ACM): Overview

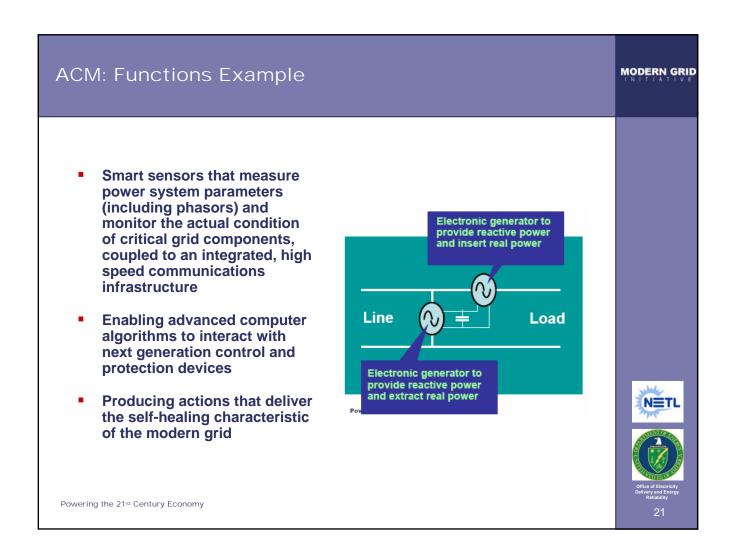
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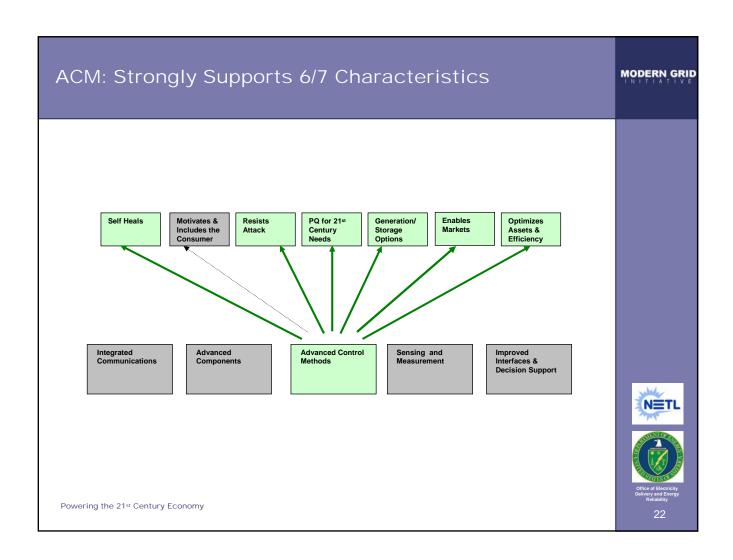
Broad application of computer-based algorithms that:

- Collect data from and monitor all essential grid components
- Analyze the data to diagnose and provide solutions from both deterministic and predictive perspectives
- Determine and take appropriate actions autonomously or through operators (depending on timing and complexity)
- Provide information and solutions to human operators
- Integrate with enterprise-wide processes and technologies





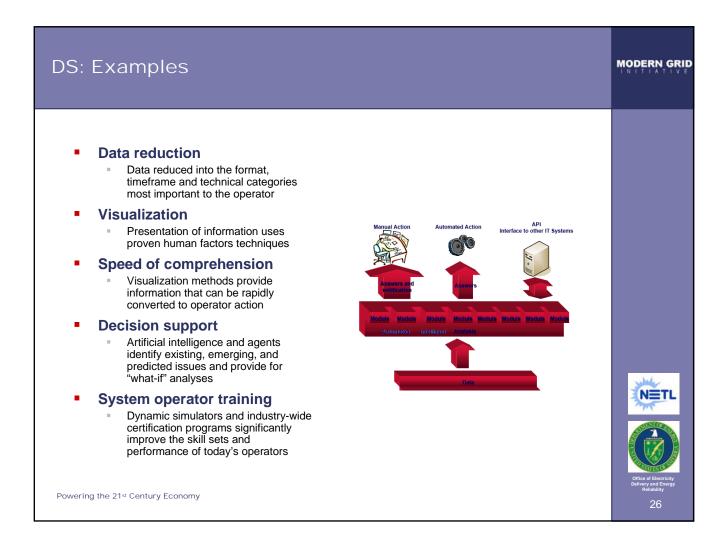


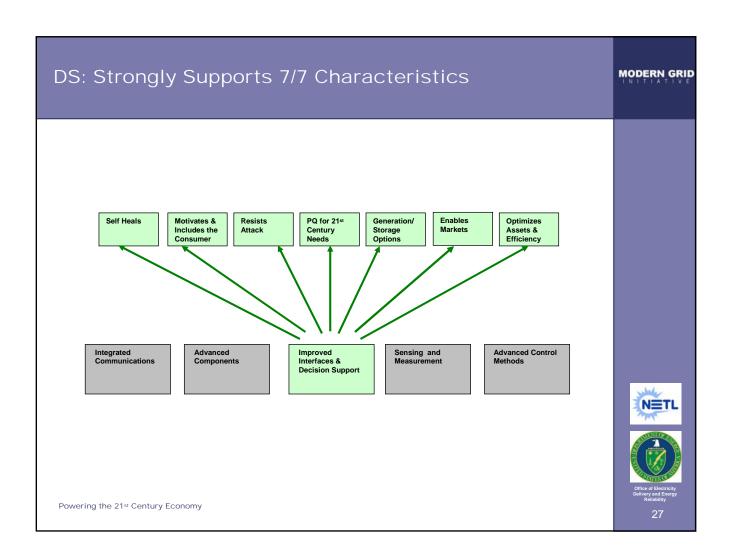


Vision for desired end-state is not clear An integrated system-wide (region-wide or greater) control perspective has not been formulated Widespread deployment of intelligent electronic devices has not occurred, nor has a universal interface Integrated communications infrastructure is missing Availability of data is limited Cost of sensors (e.g. ITs) is too high Slow state estimation; supercomputers not employed Powering the 214 Century Economy

Self-healing vision for the Modern Grid can be achieved Step change improvement in the effectiveness and efficiency of enterprise processes realized Huge opportunity in reliability, quality, security, economy, safety, efficiency and environmental performance Powering the 21= Century Economy

Improved Interfaces & Decision Support (DS): Overview - DS technologies will transform complex power system data into information that can be understood "at a glance" by human operators - Animation, color contouring, virtual reality and other data aggregation techniques will prevent "data overload" and help operators identify, analyze and act on emerging problems





August 14, 2003 Blackout Task Force emphasized the need for improvements in DS It is more and more difficult for operators to understand the state and direction of an increasingly stressed grid There are no deployed supercomputers capable of instantly processing masses of data and recommending operator actions Operator training is not developing the advanced skills required for "real" operating environments

More reliable operation of the grid and lower incidence of outages from misoperation and natural events Added options for grid stability through knowledge-assisted control of consumer loads Huge opportunity in reliability, quality, security, economy, safety, efficiency and environmental performance Powering the 21th Century Economy

Key Technology Areas Results to Date - Highest **MODERN GRID Impact Advanced Components** Superconductors; power electronics **Sensing and Measurement** Transformed metering; consumer portal **Integrated Communications** Dynamic, interactive "mega-infrastructure" to manage a 100fold increase in control nodes **Advanced Control Methods** Advanced operations and protection algorithms Integrated PRA in real-time operations NETL **Improved Interfaces & Decision Support** Semi-autonomous agent software (decision assistants) Dynamic simulators for training